



# The good, the bad and the un-debuggable

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A quick look at HTML5 Caching and localStorage

Andreas Heim - May 23 2011 – Roots Conference, Bergen

# The good, the bad, and the un-debuggable

HTML5 Caching and localStorage

@heim [github.com/heim](https://github.com/heim)

why cache?

load time

responsive webapp

possibility for offline  
use

lots of files equals  
lots of http-overhead

reduce server load



better UX

a good strategy:

load only static assets

(css, images, js)

populate with data over  
lightweight protocol  
(json)

when navigating,  
replace data instead of  
reloading page

result:

a snappy webpage

a better strategy:

load and **cache** static  
assets



load, populate **and**  
**cache** data via  
lightweight protocol

show old data and load  
new data in the  
background

prefer stale data

cached assets are  
loaded once from the  
server

# CACHE MANIFEST

define which pages  
and assets that  
should be cached

# HTML5

“I’ll look at it when I can  
use it...”



“...like when the kids  
are grown up...”

“...and wasn't the world  
supposed to end last  
saturday?”

# compatibility

- ~~IE:~~ ~~no~~
- Firefox 3.5+
- Chrome 5.0+
- Safari 4.0+
- Mobile Safari 2.1+
- Android 2.0+

time to grow up!

and by the way

both users of Opera  
10.6+

one line in your html

```
<html manifest="application.manifest">
```

has to be served with  
correct content type

content-type="text/  
cache-manifest"



# CACHE MANIFEST

/application.css

/application.js

/images/logo.png

all pages referring to  
manifest is implicitly  
part of it

no need to cache it all  
eh?

# CACHE MANIFEST

CACHE:

/application.css

NETWORK:

/tracking.cgi

fallback pages for  
when the connection  
drops

# CACHE MANIFEST

CACHE:

/application.css

FALLBACK:

/ /offline.html

assets are only  
reloaded when the  
manifest file changes

then every single  
resource is reloaded  
and cached



the event flow of the  
cache

# browser finds new manifest

fires event “**downloading**” and downloads files in  
the background

fires event “**progress**” at seemingly  
random intervals and with random data

fires “**cached**” when done

# browser finds known manifest

if the manifest file itself hasn't changed it does  
nothing and fires event “**noupdate**”

manifest is known and has  
changed

fires “downloading”

fires “progress”

fires “updateready” when done

the bad

what could possibly go  
wrong with this setup?

the manifest file could  
be ill-formed

a resource referred to  
from the manifest file  
can be inaccessible



the manifest was  
updated while  
someone was  
downloading one of  
the assets

one of the files in the  
manifest does not  
exist

something on the  
cached page fails

if any of this happens

everything fails

silently

please, put this in  
your js

```
$(window.applicationCache).bind("error", function(e) {  
    //alert or something  
});
```



the ugly

after updating the  
manifest you have to  
reload browser twice  
to get new data

fix it like this:

```
$(window.applicationCache).bind("updateready", function(e) {  
    //reload page  
});
```

“i’m in ur localstore”

not a part of html5

# Web Storage/DOM Storage

key/value-database



like a giant 5MB  
cookie

but data exists only  
on the client

IE: 8.0+

FF: 3.5+

Safari: 4.0+

Chrome: 4.0+

Opera: 10.5+

iOS: 2.0+

Android: 2.0+

lets us store data on  
the client for better  
performance

like this:

```
localStorage["key"] = "value"
```

```
var v = localStorage["key"]
```

```
delete localStorage["key"]
```

not very exciting



but this is exciting

[github.com/wycats/jquery.offline](https://github.com/wycats/jquery.offline)

```
$.retrieveJSON("items.json",  
    dataToSend, function(data) {  
        //populate html-page  
    });
```

similar to  
jquery.getJSON

but stores data in  
localStorage

first time a resource  
is retrieved, the data  
is cached in  
localstorage

and the json-payload  
is returned

when retrieving a  
known resource  
it first serves the  
cached data

and retrieves fresh  
data from the server  
in the background



when fresh data from  
the server has  
arrived, the callback  
is executed again



summary

*minify* http-overhead

app should work  
while making  
connection

load data only once

the cache manifest  
will make you mad

but your users will  
thank you



thanks

spkr8.com/heim

@heim



BEKK

**ANDREAS HEIM**  
**CONSULTANT**  
**+47 959 39 833**  
**[andreas.heim@bekk.no](mailto:andreas.heim@bekk.no)**

BEKK CONSULTING AS  
SKUR 39, VIPPETANGEN. P.O. BOX 134 SENTRUM, 0102 OSLO, NORWAY. [WWW.BEKK.NO](http://WWW.BEKK.NO)